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going week; 10 from beriberi, an increase of 2; 9 from enteric fever, an increase of 8; 2 from whooping cough, none in the foregoing week; 47 from tuberculosis, an increase of 7, and 293 from all causes, an increase of 11.

The increase in the number of deaths and from yellow fever is no sign of coming unhealthy season more than usual, as just at this time of the year all intertropical diseases are more rife here. After the first week in March epidemics have always declined.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected or received bills of health from this office: February 8, steamship *Strabo*, British, for New York, and steamship *Mathilde*, German, for Tampa, Fla.; February 9, steamship *Straits of Menai*, British, for Ship Island, Miss.; February 11, steamship *Manitoba*, British, for New York, and brigantine *Brazil*, Portuguese, for Apalachicola, Fla.; February 12, steamship *Ithaka*, German, for New York, N. Y.; February 13, steamship *Asiatic Prince*, British, for New York, N. Y.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

CUBA.

Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.

March 27: The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended March 25 there were in that city 7 deaths from yellow fever and with 30 new cases, and 450 new cases of smallpox, with 50 deaths.

March 23: The United States consul at Cardenas reports that during the week ended March 20 there were in that city no new cases and no deaths from yellow fever, and 145 cases and 34 deaths from smallpox.

March 22: The United States consul at Sagua la Grande reports that during the week ended March 20 there were 15 cases and 5 deaths from yellow fever.

March 13: The United States sanitary inspector at Santiago reports that during the week ended March 13 there was 1 death from yellow fever.

Sanitary report from Habana.

HABANA, CUBA, March 27, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the number of deaths from smallpox this last week has been much less than for several previous weeks, the number having fallen to 50. Yellow fever has not increased. Measles is prevalent.

Mortuary report.—During the week ended March 25 there were 295 deaths in this city, 7 of which were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 30 new cases; 50 were caused by smallpox, with 450 new cases approximately; 4 were caused by enteric fever, 3 by pernicious fever, 4 by paludal fever, 15 by dysentery, 22 by enteritis, 1 by diphtheria, 2 by measles, 6 by pneumonia, and 28 by tuberculosis.

All of the 7 deaths by yellow fever during the week were among Spanish soldiers in the military hospitals, and 2 of the deaths from smallpox. The remaining 48 deaths from smallpox were among civilians.

A heavy rain on the 24th instant followed by coolish northerly winds has undoubtedly had a tendency to check climatic diseases.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. BURGESS,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

Sanitary reports from Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *March 13, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended March 13: There have been 68 deaths reported, 8 more than last week. Of this number, 1 was from yellow fever, 10 from dysentery, 8 from tuberculosis, 3 from remittent fever, 5 from pernicious fever, 15 from enteritis, acute and chronic, the rest from common diseases, noncontagious.

The drought continues to distress the inhabitants of this poverty-stricken city and water is so scarce that a bath is a luxury, and the poorer classes have to drink the water from pits and wells opened in different parts of the town. I attribute the great number of dysentery cases to the unpotable water, accompanied by bad, unwholesome food.

Diarrhea also is prevailing to a large extent, while malaria is doing as usual its deadly work. The lagoons around the city are now completely dry, and their putrid emanations fill the air.

Respectfully,

Dr. H. S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

INDIA.

Plague in Bombay—Remarks on the official summary of deaths and births in the city of Bombay for the week ended February 23, 1897.

BOMBAY, *February 26, 1897.*

SIR: The total mortality this week under report shows a still further decline from 1,728 to 1,650, but the authorities are somewhat cautious about considering the improvement permanent. The plague is still epidemic in all wards of the city—worst in those last attacked to the north and east. There is still some movement of the population away from the city, but the close inspection of all travelers away from infected districts has operated to restrict the volume of departures. All export and import business is practically at a standstill.

Population according to census of 1891	821,764
Present population, for the purpose of this report, estimated one-half the above..	410,882
Total number of deaths reported for the week.....	1,650
Total number of deaths for corresponding week last year.....	578
Mean of the corresponding weeks previous five years.....	542
Allowing that one-half the population has left the city, the proportionate number of deaths based on the mean of the previous five years would be.....	271
Number of deaths last week that may be attributed to plague.....	1,379
Average per day from plague.....	197
Number of deaths from plague officially reported for week.....	778
Average per day.....	111
Probable average number of deaths per day from plague reported as having died of other diseases.....	86
Total per day.....	197
Officially reported death rate for last week per 1,000.....	103.39